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War and Literature 1914-1944

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Analytic Summary

**Altzibar Aretxabaleta, Xabier** (UPV-EHU Gizarte eta Komunikazio Zientzien Fakultatea. 644 Postakutxa. 48080 Bilbo): "Kirikiño" kazetaria, I. Mundu Gerraren kontalari (The journalist "Kirikiño", narrator of I World War) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 9-33

**Abstract:** This long paper aims to investigate some important aspects of Kirikiño's journalism: his ideas, subjects, columns, articles, his stories as a part of his journalism, his work encouraging readers and writers in the Basque language, his model of language and the keys to the succes that he obtained. This research shows Kirikiño as nationalist journalist who closely links the Basque language and ideology, who writes both as journalist and writer and teaches correspondents how to write for the press. He searches more for a pleasant language than a purist one and is also a humorous narrator. The pieces of news and articles that he wrote on I. World War I (this paper was written for a cycle entitled "Images of War"), clearly illustrate these aspects of Kirikiño.

**Key words:** Kirikiño. Journalism. The I World War

**Urkizu Sarasua, Patri** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48. 20007 - Donostia): Elissalde eta Etchepare. Apaiza eta medikua gerra-kronikari (Elissalde and Etchepare. A priest and a doctor war journalists) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 35-46

**Abstract:** Jean Elissalde and Etchepare, priest and doctor respectively, hardly known authors, tell us in a splendid Basque prose about their personal experiences and meditations on I World War. These reports and remarks were published in the weekly *Eskualduna* printed in Bayona, and have recelty been compiled and studied by Piarres Charritton (Elkar, 1992) and Patri Urkizu (Alberdania, 1995).

**Key words:** I World War. Elissalde. Etchepare. Basque writers

**Altzibar Aretxabaleta, Xabier** (UPV-EHU Gizarte eta komunikazio Zientzien Fakultatea. 644 Postakutxa. 48080 Bilbo): Etxagerrateak sorturiko "Eguna", lehen euskal egunkaria (EGUNA, created by the Civil War, first newspaper in the Basque language) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 47-56

**Abstract:** This paper considers some previously studied aspects (Agirreazkuenaga, Diaz Noci, Zubikarai) of a nationalist newspaper, Eguna, the first daily in the Basque language, born in the civil war. For example, its birth as an enlargement of the newspaper Euzkadi, or its characterization as a war newspaper in its information, opinion and propaganda. It underlines other problems and aspects, less researched, related to language and literature: the problems of linguistic purity for the communication of urgent messages, and the tradition of the parent newspaper Euzkadi and the lack of unity of the written Basque. The paper emphasizes the importance attached to Basque literature in a war newspaper, trying to explain it by the literary atmosphere in the Republic period.

**Key words:** Eguna. Basque newspaper. Journalism.

**Jimenez de Aberasturi Corta, Juan Carlos** (Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48 20007 Donostia): Los vascos en la II Guerra Mundial: De la derrota a la esperanza (Basques during the Second World War. From defeat to hope) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 57-84

**Abstract:** When the Second War broke out, President Aguirre, from exile, took clearly position in favour of the Allied and offered basque cooperation which supposed collaborating with the allied secret services, an attempt to create a political representation in London with the National Basque Council and the participation of the "Gernika" battalion in the combats in Médoc. The aim was to get the Allied's support in order to deal with Franco's fall and return home.

**Key words:** II World War. Servicio secreto. Consejo Nacional Vasco. Batallón "Gernika". Resistance.

**Peillen Karrikaburu, Txomin** (Faculte Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne. Comte de Cabarrus 29-31. 64100 Bayonne): Alemanak Parisen (Germans in Paris)(Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 85-95

**Abstract:** The writers describes us reactions and behaviour he has seen during his childhood while the Germans occupy Paris: respecto to the victors, fear of Gestapo and the French pro-german milice, silence teaching to the children, hunger during and after the war. He tells us how his father was involved in struggles for the liberation of the capital. He saw the last bombing of the city in his district, and the entrance of a lot of Spanish republicans with the Division-Leclerc tanks.

**Key words:** Occupation. Fear. Hunger. Bomb. Resistance.

**Toledo Leceta, Ana M<sup>a</sup>** (Deustuko Unibertsitatea (Donostiako Egoitza) Mundaiz 50, 20012 Donostia): Euskal eleberria (1914-1945): dardararen epizentrutik urrun (The Basque Novel (1914 - 1945): Far from the epicentre) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 97-112

**Abstract:** The novel commenced the twentieth century submerged in a movement towards increasing subjectivity and anti-realism. After the First World War these factors became accentuated. The world had changed, and so had the novel. However, the tremors which shook the foundations of the realist novel did not reach the Basque Country. Basque narrative, far from the crisis, grounded in a stable world with the stars fixed in their spheres, kept itself totally apart from this prose revolution.

**Key words:** History and novel. Realistic novel. Novelistic revolution. Basque novel.

**Gelos, René-Paul** ("Zorizko" 6, avenue du 8 mai 45. 64100 Baiona): La Réseau O.R.A. de Saint-Jean-de-Luz (The O.R.A. net of Saint-Jean-de-Luz) (Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 117-120

Abstract: The person responsible for the Northern Basque Country: Paul Gelos, Secretary General at the San Juan de Luz Town Council, member of the parliament from 1914 to 1948, arranges a team in charge of collecting the greatest possible information about the German troops, and welcome to important persons, in order to guide them to the correspondent in Donostia. The information is of great importance for de Gaulle; a currency of exchange with the Englishmen of the essential arms for the organizing of the Liberation Army.

Key words: II World War. German occupation of the Basque Country. The Resistance. Aintzina.

**Jiménez de Aberasturi Corta, Juan Carlos** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miracóncha, 48. 20007 Donostia): La Red "Comète" en el País Vasco (1941-1944) (The "Comète" escaping network in the Basque Country (1941-1944) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 121-131

Abstract: The "Comète" network was a French-Belgian organisation created in Brussels in 1940 in order to evacuate the allied combatants persecuted by the Nazis. Its aim was to make them reach safety in Gibraltar, helped by allied embassies and services in Spain. The final stage, after crossing the occupied Europe, was the Basque Country where they generally went across the Bidasoa river. There, a group of Basques from both sides of the border, collaborated actively on this final phase of this dangerous journey.

Key words: II World War. Resistance.

**Goyhenetche Etxamendi, Manex** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Faculté Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. 64100 Baiona): Memoire et histoire immédiate: Quelques remarques d'ordre épistémologique. (Memory and history for the time being: some remarks about epistemology)(Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 133-145

Abstract: History or memories? Is it the same? Which relationships are there between the oral sources and the written ones? Up to which extend and how can the diplomatic reviews be used in the study of the contemporary history? Such are the questions that we try to analyse taking examples from the German occupation of the continental Euskal Herria (The Basque Country).

Key words: Memoire. Histoire Immediate. Epistemologie. Historiographie.

**Durañona Aberasturi, Jose Antonio de** (Dufourcq 1, 1<sup>er</sup> 64500 Donibane Lohitzun): Les services Secrets Basques pendant la 2<sup>ème</sup> Guerre Mondiale (Basque Intelligence Service during the Second World War) (Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 147-161

Abstract: Since the first moment that follows the beginning of hostilities of the II World War, in September 1939, the Basque Country Government in exile, decides the mobilisation of the Basque refugees in France, in the service of the Allies. Later, and with the development of the conflict, this offer becomes into a narrow collaboration with the allied Intelligence service. In the following pages we try to remember the services that the Basque "diaspora" gave to the Allied Cause.

Key words: II. World War. The Resistance. Secret Services.

**Arbelbide, Xipri:** Alemanen denboran Euskal Herri barnean (The Basque Country during the German invasion) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 163-168

Abstract: During the war 1939-45, the North Basque Country was occupied by the Germans. Young men were prisoners in Germany. Here, most of the people was with the marechal Pétain, prestigious among the ex serevice men of 1914-18, for having won Verdun battle. Others, scertly, helped the resistance, conducting American or British air-men falled with their plane, and resistants chased by nazzies to go over borderline and join french army in North Africa.

Key words: II World War. German occupation of the Basque Country.

**Diharce, Xabier "Iratzeder"** (Abbaye Notre Dame de Belloc 64670 URT): Aleman Arranoak inguruka eta aztaparka Beloke-ko gainean (The German Eagle scouts around and shows its talons in Beloc) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 169-178

Abstract: The Abady of Beloc is located 20 kilometres far from Bayonne, and also about the same distance from teh Spanish frontier. From the year eighteen seventy up to our days, everybody has been welcomed in this house, specially the figitives coming from the other side of the border. There, the young carlists of the past century went looking for shelter: among them there was who became a friar, aged and died in the odour of sanctity. During the year 36 of our century around thirty "abertzales" (priests and youngsters) were also taken in, until the German arrival in 1940. On 14 th December 1943, two days after the death of the Bishop of Bayonne, the Germans took under arrest to the Father Abbot and other two friars more, first to the nearest prison and later to the miserably famous prison of Bordeaux. From there the Father Abbot Jean-Gabriel Hondet together with the Father Gregoire Joannatey were taken to the concentration camps of buchensald and Dachau. In June 1945, they came back from there alive but very aged. All the friars came back, the ones who had been called up to the military service as well as those who were imprisoned in German, or those who has run away to Lazkao through the mountain; only one died, Father Luis Idiart, born in Cambo, who died soon after going back to his village. The community of Beloc then started again with its own way of living, the quiet work and the morning and evening singing of psalms.

Key words: II World War. German occupation of the Basque Country. The Resistance. The Basque Church.

**Peillen Karrikaburu, Txomin** (Faculte Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne. Comte de Gabarrus 29-31. 64100 Bayonne): Zuberoaren askapena (Liberation of Soule ) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 179-191

Abstract: Soule country during the las war was one of the great route to Spain and North Africa for racial, political, allied forces fugitives. Fifteen fugitives smugglers died in German camps, twelve after their coming back home. The Soule's liberation is unique: it has been the local resistance who liberate the country of the german occupation, capturing 207 prisoners, holding of a lot of guns. The city of Mauleon was bombed and win the French War Cross for resistance.

Key words: War. Cross. Mauleón. Refuges. Resisteance. German prisoners.

**Bellay, Jacques** (7 rue d'Alcedo. 64200 Biarritz): L'arrivée armées allemandes Côte Basque et resistance locale 1940-1944 (Arrival German army Basque Coast and local resistance 1940-1944) (Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 193-198

**Abstract:** Jacques Bellay was staying at Bordeaux at the end of June 1940, so that he attended German troops invading the city. Just back at Biarritz where he was living, he saw the same soldiers sweeping the Basque Coast. At Hendaye, the frontier town, German officers get in touch with their Spanish homologues in order to organize a meeting planned within 4 month between the Führer and General Franco, and Which resulted into a refusal from the Caudillo. The Occupation of Basque country settles down, the region being: coastal zone, border zone, and east frontier zone: 5 komandantur were based at Biarritz. arrests and deportations are on the way, which result in the Resistance, one of its main activity being the creation of escaping channels in order to convey through the Pyrénées, members of Resistance Mouvements sought by German Gestapo, Jews flying Death Camps, and young French boys craving for joining Free France. Basque escape agents went into service for Resistance Networks, this acting gloriously for the History of France during the Occupation period. Basquemen resisted against the Nazi Occupation, and were among the first people to rejoin Free France; they were numerous in the famous 2nd Armoured Division. A Monument dedicated to those escape agents should be created in these Basque mountains in memory of the sacrifices of these heroes who must not be forgotten.

**Key words:** II World Wan. German occupation of the Basque Country. The Resistance.

**Urkizu Sarasua, Patri** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48. 20007 - Donostia): Bertsoigileak eta II Mundu Gerratea (The Bertsolaris and the Second World War) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 199-202

**Abstract:**The quick reaction of some Basques against Hitler and his henchmen Franco and Mussolini is well shown in these little known poems and verses. Likewise we can also see yhe evolution as far as France is concerned that takes place in the koplaris from the First World War up to the Second.

**Key words:** Second World War. Bertsolaris.

**Xarritton Zabaltzagarai, Pierres** (3 impasse port neuf. 64100 Baiona): Alemanak eta Baionako Eliza 1940-1944 (The Germans and the Church of Bayona 1940-1944) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 203-215

**Abstract:** The conference includes two very different parts: I. "Memories"; II. "Some written testimonies". The first one is composed by the most outstanding memories of a young seminarist who lived through the German occupation between 1940 and 1944, first in the seminary of Bayonne, later in the parish college of Saint-Martin in Biarritz, and finally at the College of Saint-Joseph in Ilasparren. The author remembers the spectacle of the French army escape and the impression caused by the Germans arrival. Afterwards he recalls the adventure of the 2<sup>nd</sup> AINTZINA, the conscience problems reised by the authority's attitude, acts of courage or cowardice, scandals of the epoch, denunciations/accusations, corruption, etc. The second part collects at the beginning the José Miguel Barandiaran's testimony according to the article published about Sara, in the magazine "Anuario de Eusko-Folklore", S.S. 1971-1972, and some significant passages of the "Boletín diocesano" of 1940 to 1943, and, finally, some texts of the director of the weekly EUSKALDUNA, the abbot S. Arotçarena, published between 1940 and 1944. One wonders whether it has been taken or not advantage from the imposed lessons.

**Key words:** The Germans in Ipparalde. II World War. German occupation of the Basque Country. The Basque Church. Aintzina.

**Sallaberry, Francis** (David Johnston 129. 33000 Bordeaux): La Wehrmacht sur la Côte Basque, de 1940 à 1944 (The Wehrmacht in the Basque Coast, from 1940 up to 1944) (Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 217-220

Abstract: From August 1940 until August 1944, the Basque Coast was occupied by the German army: the Army, that established there several littoral fortified positions belonging to the Atlantic Barrier; the Navy, that uses intensively the harbours of San Juan de Luz and Bayona, this last one being also the maritime transport terminal of Spanish minerals; and finally, the Air Force that used the aerodrome of Biarritz-Parme as the base-school for the fighter planes. Aquitania was very important for Germany during the Second World War: the harbour of Burdeos, a shelter of German and Italian submarines and terminal of links with the Far East, the Gironde with its bases of light warships, and the ports of Arcachon, Bayona and San Juan de Luz. Some air bases and aeromarine were placed between Garonne and the Bidasoa. The Army fortified intensively the littoral of Aquitania, centring its efforts at the harbours defence.

Key words: Second World War. Occupation. Atlantic Barrier. Basque coast. German Army.

**Larronde Aguerre, Jean-Claude** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Faculté Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. 64100 Baiona): La culture Basque sous l'occupation (The Basque culture under the occupation) (Orig. fr)

In: *Oihenart*. 14, 221-229

Abstract: In spite of so particular circumstances, the Basque culture under the occupation in the continental Basque Country (1940-1944) is going to remain. The magazine Aintzina (1942), promoted by Marc Légasse and the Federación de Jóvenes Vascos (The Basque Young People Federation), Eskualdun Gazteen Batasuna founded in April 1943, in Ustaritz - which officially was a Federation of groups of Basque dancers, but above all, it was also an active home of Basque patriotism- has given testimony of the permanence and also certain vitality of the Basque culture.

Key words: II World War. Basque culture. The German occupation in Iparralde. Aintzina. Basque dances.